British Honduras
Department of Agriculture
Annual Report for 1946.

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FOREWORD

Since the start of the world food crisis in March, efforts to grow more food in the Colony have been redoubled. It was realized that every effort had to be made to get the maximum production of staple food crops, especially maize and rice, by every possible means. An intensive campaign which included personal visits to all farmers, the distribution of posters, notices in the Press, etc., was put in action and Government itself undertook as much cultivation of maize and rice as was possible at rather short notice.

The response made by the farmers to these efforts was encouraging. In the principal corn growing areas, the Northern and Western districts, much larger acreages were planted to maize and the Colony's total acreage showed a 50% increase over that of last year. The greater part of the rice crop was planted in the Toledo and Belize districts, and by the end of June there was an estimated 100% increase in the acreage under rice, over that of 1945.

Similar steps were taken to increase the area under beans. But here, results were not as encouraging. Seed of the much favoured red kidney bean saved from last year's crop did not germinate well, and farmers' efforts to grow more beans were thwarted. More successful were those farmers who have been accepting the Department's advice to plant the baby red kidney bean, which is better suited to local conditions.

The Course for the training of Farm Demonstrators, which was begun in September of 1945, continued during the year. In keeping with the approved syllabus of instruction, training was carried out by giving students the maximum of practical work to do, and only just enough theory as to be able to understand the basic principles of agriculture. Work in the field was kept closely associated with the underlying theory given in the lectures. Very early in 1946 two students were eliminated from the Class as being unfit to make successful field workers. The remaining fourteen stayed on until the Course closed in September this year.

While the Training Course was being conducted, district work was carried on with a much reduced field staff. After the Course the newly trained Demonstrators were allocated to different parts of the Colony and during the last weeks of the year spent their time getting acquainted with the conditions and the people with whom they will have to work.

This year, with the great amount of food locally grown, the need for a better system of marketing was particularly apparent. Considerable help has been given by the Board of Agriculture to small farmers during the past few years by guaranteed prices for agricultural produce and by the establishment of district buying centres. The time has apparently come when more consideration should be given to the organisation of marketing.

SECTION I

GENERAL SURVEY OF AGRICULTURE IN THE COLONY

The rainfall for 1946 was probably about average for most of the Colony. The year began with light rains and the dry season which followed was longer than usual, extending into June. The fact that the rains broke late made it possible to plant a larger acreage of crops than would otherwise have been possible. Except for very heavy rains which fell in the Belize and Stann Creek districts during the month of September, the rainfall might be said to have been fairly well distributed during the latter half of the year.

FOOD CROPS.

Maize. At the beginning of the year under review, farmers in nearly all villages had, from the 1945 crop, a fair stock of corn for their home use. Planting of this year's crop was carried out later than usual, on account of the lateness of the rains, and a much increased acreage was noted. Seed germinated well and, generally, reached maturity without suffering any serious set-backs.

Harvest was late and in a few areas there was a shortage of this commodity just before the new corn came on to the market. Yields were average, but lack of adequate transport facilities prevented as much reaching the market as was to be expected.

In the Northern District, the major corn producing district, the output of corn was ample, but it did not exceed that of previous years in spite of the increased acreage. This was due to spells of dry weather, just after planting, making a fair amount of replanting necessary.

Rice. As a result of the attempts made by Government to get increased production of food crops, the acreage planted to rice this year was almost double that of last year.

The majority of the rice grown in the Colony was planted in the Belize and Toledo districts. Government, with funds provided by the Import Control Department, undertook the cultivation of about one half of the total amount grown in the Southern district of Toledo, while the remaining one half was in the hands of the peasant producers of the district. The crop grew satisfactorily, and dry spells during the harvest allowed the reaping of the crop which yielded normal returns. In the Belize district, however, farmers were not as fortunate and heavy rains at reaping time suppressed yields in low lying areas.

In the drier Northern and Western districts the small rice crop suffered lack of sufficient rainfall at the time of planting and poor crops were obtained.

The price offered by the Board of Agriculture for rice this year was much higher than usual and, as was intended, this stimulated an increase in peasant production.

Other Food Crops. The 1945—46 bean crop was harvested in February and yields were average. Estimated yields of the 1946—47 bean crop vary according to the type. Black beans and baby red beans grew well and promise very satisfactory yields. However, expectations run low for the much preferred red kidney bean, as seed saved from the previous year's crop germinated poorly.

The increase in popularity of root crops among peasant farmers is slow, but, nevertheless, there has been an increase, as can be seen from this year's acreage. The 1946—47 crop prospects for this staple food are satisfactory, especially for the more preferred Carib or Negro yam. The constant demand for starch in the towns has led to an increase in the area under cassava and an estimated 400 acres have been put under this crop in the Carib Reserve in Stann Creek. By the end of the year small quantities of tuber had already been lifted and converted into starch.

The 1945—46 vegetable crop was up to its usual satisfactory standard and locally grown vegetables were fairly abundant until March. Results were unsatisfactory with the vegetable seeds sown between August and October, and the 1946—47 crop of vegetables may be regarded as a failure. Fairly low germination of some of the seed, and very heavy showers at the time of transplanting, as well as floods and outbreak of caterpillars in some areas, were responsible for this failure.

OTHER CROPS.

Coconuts. During the greater part of the year there was a steadier demand for coconuts than could be supplied, and satisfactory prices, ranging between $45.00 and $65.00 per thousand, were paid to growers. Groves were maintained satisfactorily but the effects of hurricanes in different districts in 1941, 1942 and 1945 were still noticeable on the yields obtained. By the end of the year prices offered suddenly dropped to between $20.00 and $30.00 per thousand. The soap factory in Belize was mainly responsible for the large amounts that were consumed locally.

Bananas. The demand for bananas continued to out-weigh local production and prices offered were satisfactory to growers. Small coastal vessels carried regular shipments to the U.S.A. during this year, and even bananas of the poorest quality were bought.

The outcome of this has been the adoption of better cultural methods and an eagerness to extend areas under the crop. But his experiences with Panama Disease in the past have made the peasant grower very careful in the selection of land for growing bananas. Therefore, efforts to expand have been offset by the fact that fresh lands suitable for banana growing are hard, if not almost impossible, to obtain.

On account of its resistance to Panama Disease and to being blown down by high winds, there has been an increased interest in the Chinese (Cavendish or Dwarf) banana.

Citrus. Judging by the numerous orders placed with the Department of Agriculture to supply budded plants, there has been an increase in the interest being taken in citrus growing, and during the year cultivation in orchards was maintained at a fairly high standard. Encouragement is given to small farmers to have their own nursery on their holdings, and it is to be expected that more will be done along this line with the increased field staff. Some results have already been achieved in the Northern district.

Taken as a whole, crops reaped were average in quantity and quality, except in the Northern district, where low rainfall earlier in the year caused a dryness in taste of oranges and grapefruit.

The new juicing plant at the Grapefruit Factory at Pomona, has been a great boon to the citrus industry of the Stann Creek Valley. 110,000 cases of fruit were reaped in the Valley during the 1945—46 crop and this was all sold by contract to the factory, which manufactured 10,602 cases of canned juice.

The entire 1946—47 crop in Stann Creek has been estimated at 150,000 boxes of grapefruit. The factory began work this year in October and by the end of December had manufactured 32,030 cases canned juice.

Sugar. In the Corozal district dry weather conditions after planting affected the growth rate of plant canes, making them develop slowly. The growth of ratoons had been similarly affected by drought and the crop reaped this year did not yield as great a tonnage as is usually obtained.

The Corozal Sugar Factory at Pembroke Hall operated without any difficulties, and purchased peasants' cane on contract at the rate of $5.50 per ton delivered at the factory. Only 8,962 tons of cane were milled, producing 808 tons of sugar. The extraction figure of one ton of sugar from 11.08 tons of cane was not as high as in recent years.

In the Toledo District in the South two small factories made brown sugar during the year.

Tobacco. One planter in the Cayo district grew eighteen acres of tobacco during the 1945—46 season with good results, and his flue cured leaves were of fairly good quality. The same planter this year increased his acreage under this crop to 24 acres and by the end of December plants had put on good growth.

In the Northern district interest in tobacco cultivation centres around the village of Yo Creek. But the poor quality of the peasant farmers' air-cured tobacco does not command even an adequate price on the local market.

LIVESTOCK.

Cattle. The dry season was not as intense this year as it has been in recent years, consequently cattle came through the season in better condition than they have been. Pastures remained green throughout the year and animals continued to keep in good condition.

As the total number of heads of cattle that can be kept depends on the amount of green fodder available during the dry period of the year, it was particularly encouraging to find the larger cattle owners in the Cayo district, the principal cattle rearing district, paying more attention to the growing of fodder grass for their animals.

In order to facilitate farmers, especially the smaller men, with the fencing of their pastures, Government funds have now been made available for the bulk purchase of barbed wire to be sold at cost price.

On the ranches of the Northern and Cayo districts, the use of cattle for draught purposes is taking second place to the need of stock for slaughter, for which purpose there is still an insufficient supply to meet local demand.

Pigs. Interest in pig rearing is great, and there has been a constant demand among the peasantry for young breeding sows. In most villages a slow increase in the pig population has been observed, but no commensurate improvements in the methods of management can be seen. It is hoped that the newly trained extension workers will acquaint farmers with proper methods of fencing and housing animals, and with the more extensive and intensive use of local foodstuffs for feeding animals.

Especially in the Northern district was there a demand for a fat producing type of hog to supply "hog lard". In the Stann Creek district more interest is taken in the salting of pork for home use and for sale in the town.

Poultry. Eggs and table birds were fairly plentiful early in the year when there were adequate supplies of corn available. But towards the middle of the year when corn became scarce, and birds began moulting, the production of eggs fell low. This state of affairs, however, only lasted until the advent of this year's corn on the market in October.

A slight increase in the number of birds kept by peasant farmers is discernable, especially in the Belize district where proximity to the good market for eggs in Belize has been an incentive to rear birds for supplying eggs.

It is felt that much can now be done to interest poultry rearers in better balanced poultry feeds made up from crops grown in the Colony.

DISEASES AND PESTS.

Crops. The ever present "wee-wee" ant (Atta cephalotes) continues to be a constant source of damage to all crops, especially vegetables, ground provisions and fruit crops. Pumping cyanogas into the nests with a duster has been effective in controlling only to a limited degree. The importance of more than one thorough dusting must be impressed on the peasant, and here again, a trained extensive staff can do useful work.

An outbreak of Mexican Fruit Fly (Anastrepha sp.) again occurred in grapefruit orchards in the Stann Creek Valley. The demand for fruit by the factory at Pomona prevented the accumulation of ripe fruit on the trees, and this itself constituted a method of control. Besides, in those orchards in which cattle are grazed, animals helped in the control, to some extent, by eating all fallen, over-ripe fruit.

Birds-parrots, yellow-tails and woodpeckers—caused a certain amount of destruction to citrus in the Stann Creek Valley during the month of November.

Damage done to root crops, plantains and bananas by ground moles (gophers) in the damper, southern districts, although no worse than in past years, was nevertheless, noticeable.

Caterpillars doing extensive damage in cassava plantations of the Forestry Department were identified as a type of sphinx caterpillar. To some extent the attack was kept in natural control by a small parasitic wasp, apparently a Braconid wasp.

Sigatoka Leaf Spot (Cercospora musae) still persists in banana areas, and became more widespread in the Belize district towards the end of the year. But this has not handicapped the banana industry to any extent, for even poor fruit from infested areas are in demand.

Livestock. An outbreak of a disease among cattle and horse kind in the Stann Creek district occurred in October, after the heavy rains of September. The symptoms of the disease were very similar to those of Foot and Mouth disease, and it might possibly have been caused by a very much milder strain of the same virus. The outbreak was successfully controlled and overcome by disinfecting affected parts with a solution containing Potassium permanganate and Alum.

As in past years "tigers" (jaguars) were prevalent in wide open cattle rearing areas, and destroyed quite a number of livestock. The reward offered by Government for the destruction of this wild animal was an added incentive for farmers to go "tiger hunting".

Spasmodic outbreaks of a disease of poultry identifiable as Botulism occurred in scattered villages in the Northern and Belize districts, with losses to flocks. Control measures put into action by the Department were effective in stamping out the disease.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Monthly meetings of the Board were held regularly throughout the year. At all of these meetings the food situation was reviewed. The Board gave considerable help to small farmers by purchasing surpluses of their chief agricultural produce at prices that were guaranteed for the whole year. With Government faced with the improbability of being able to place sufficient orders outside the Colony for rice, the Board, at their April Meeting, raised the price offered for rice padi to $4.10 per hundred pounds, in order to encourage planters to grow more of this crop.

This year the Board imported 30,653 lb. of maize from the Republic of Honduras, for local consumption.

SECTION II.

WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Mr. McD. P. Benjamin arrived in the Colony for duty, as an Assistant Agricultural Officer, in March. In February Mr. D. D. Haynes, Agricultural Instructor, went on six months leave. In September an extension of this leave was granted in order that this Officer might complete a course of studies which he was undertaking at the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama.

Mr. E. G. Staples, Director of Agriculture, left the Colony on 17th December, 1946, on six months vacation leave prior to retirement. Mr. G. A. Southwell, Assistant Agricultural Officer, was appointed to act as Director of Agriculture.

FOOD PRODUCTION.

As has been the case for the past two years, a great part of the work of the Department has been to encourage peasant farmers to produce more food. To this end, personal contact with planters in all areas was maintained, and the members of the temporarily reduced field staff spent most of their time on tour in the districts. Demonstrations and advice were given, inspections for the Small Farms Competitions were made, and planting material of local crops distributed on sale and on loan.

Marketing. The improvement of feeder roads in the principal agricultural areas of the Colony must be carried out if the peasantry is to be given help with the marketing of its produce. In certain areas the lack of facilities for transportation is very often the limiting factor to production.

The Board of Agriculture guaranteed prices for agricultural produce during the year. The price of $4.10 per hundred pounds for rice padi had the desirable effect of stimulating interest in the planting of increased acreages of rice. The price offered for corn was not favourably regarded by growers; prices are fixed by the Board as a guranteed minimum, but traders and agents used this price as an optimum on which to base the price they were willing to offer to the farmer.

All possible help was given to the small man with no means of transport for getting his surplus produce to the Buying Centres and Rice Mills.

Extension Work. While the Course for the training of Farm Demonstrators was being conducted, district work was performed by the more senior members of the field staff and a few temporary Demonstrators. Extensive facilities for travelling made it possible for the Department to maintain satisfactory contact with farmers in all districts.

The end of the training Course for Farm Demonstrators in September made ten trained young men available for addition to the staff. By the end of the year Farm Demonstrators were allocated to different areas in the Colony so as to allow for a field staff of reasonable size in each district. Plans were made for their housing and Demonstrators began acquainting themselves with conditions in their areas.

The Department now has a field staff of extension workers posted throughout the Colony as follows:—

	Northern District	Toledo District	St. Creek District	Belize District	Cayo District	Total
Senior Farm Demonstrators	1	—	—	—	1	2
Farm Demonstrators Grade I	2	1	1	—	—	4
Farm Demonstrators Grade II	5	2	3	2	2	14
Temporary Demonstrators	1	2	2	2	—	7
Total	9	5	6	4	3	27

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION FOR FARM DEMONSTRATORS.

The one year Course of instruction in Agriculture for Farm Demonstrators ended on the 14th of September.

In keeping with the idea of turning out practical, well trained Farm Demonstrators to carry help and practical instruction to farmers on their own holdings, the syllabus for the Course had been drawn up to include just enough theory as to give the students a sound foundation in the basic principles of agriculture, and the maximum of practical work in every possible phase of tropical farming and animal husbandry.

Instructions were carried out by a "learning-by-doing" method, and dealt with all aspects of mixed farming applicable to agriculture in British Honduras.

Most of the practical work was done on the Agricultural Station, but quite a lot was carried out on small holdings in the Carib Reserve and up the Stann Creek Valley, where farmers cooperated by allowing students to undertake the improvement of their farms as an exercise for the class.

In March the class went on a tour of instruction in the Northern district, to gain first hand, practical knowledge of such operations as the harvesting of cane and the manufacture of sugar and rum, the reaping and curing of tobacco, and the harvesting and ginning of cotton.

The class spent the month of May in the Toledo district supervising the planting of rice on the lands at Topco. The students returned to Punta Gorda after the Course in September, in order to help in the supervision of harvesting operations.

On the whole, the objects of running such a course were achieved, and the Department has been successful in turning out practical, well trained young men to work among the farmers of this Colony.

Mention should be made of the invaluable assistance given by all those persons who so kindly helped in the training of the class. Their time, given so unselfishly to this, is deeply appreciated.

RICE PRODUCTION SCHEME AT TOPCO.

The scheme for growing rice on Crown lands at Topco in the Toledo district was carried out by Government as an emergency food production drive. Unable to place enough orders for the importation of rice into the Colony, the Department for the Control of Imports provided funds for the local production of rice.

Although the scheme started late, the felling and burning of bush and the planting of 420 acres were successfully completed. Seed germinated well and adequate rainfall during the growing season favoured the development of the crop. By harvest time very fair yields were in sight for both early and late varieties.

The amount of labour available at the time of reaping was expected to be the limiting factor to the successful completion of the scheme. Actually, labour was sufficient and dry spells at harvest time allowed the successful reaping of both varieties of rice.

Through sheer lack of experience in running such a large-scale scheme, losses did occur which might otherwise have been avoided. Wet condition of the padi at the time of threshing, frequent "break-downs" of threshers with the supplementary wasteful hand threshing, insufficiency of reasonably good feeder roads to more inaccessible areas, inadequately operated kiln drying of padi prior to milling and millstone troubles, all added to the wastes.

From the stand-point of providing additional rice for local consumption, the scheme was not a failure. But considering the nature of the losses which did occur, greater success could have been obtained.

COMPETITIONS FOR SMALL FARMS.

Competitions for small farms were run in direct connection with the districts' extension services, and Farm Demonstrators inspected all small holdings in their areas with a view to awarding points. The final awarding of points was done by the Director of Agriculture with the officer in charge of the district.

Inspections for the 1945-46 competitions began in the Belize, Northern and Stann Creek districts in June of 1945. Due to floods causing destruction of crops, the competition in the Belize district had to be discontinued, but in the Northern and Stann Creek districts they were brought to a successful end. Prizes were awarded for the three best farms in each district.

Field days were held and farmers invited to the Agricultural Stations where the first prize of a good milch cow, the second prize of a grade Berkshire sow and the third prize of a Rhode Island cock and two unrelated pullets were presented to the winners along with certificates of award.

Inspections for the 1946-47 competitions were begun in July, and prizes are being awarded separately for the three best farms in each of the Corozal, Orange Walk, Cayo, Belize, Stann Creek and Toledo districts.

In the districts where these were run, the 1945-46 competitions stirred up great interest among small farmers and the competitive spirit has been aroused. It is to be hoped that these competitions will always form a part of the extension work of the Department.

THE AGRICULTURAL STATIONS.

The work on all stations has been reduced to a minimum, as more emphasis is being placed on extension work among peasants in the districts.

Mixed Farming. Two holdings on each of the Department's stations at Corozal and Stann Creek are being run for investigational purposes only.

One of these has, as its rotational basis, two to three years arable cropping followed by seven to eight years under pasture for grazing cattle rotationally. The other is being run as a rotation to include two years under crops followed by three to four years of Fodder Grasses cut on a rotational basis for stall feeding to animals. In the former rotation, manure is applied direct to the land by the droppings of the animals; in the latter, farm yard manure is returned to the blocks coming into cropping.

This year work on these holdings was carried out in accordance with the plan of the rotations.

Livestock. Four three-quarter bred Holstein-Zebu bulls, for use in grading up the stock of small farmers, arrived from Trinidad in April and were sent to each of the station at Corozal, Cayo, Stann Creek and Toledo.

Ten Berkshire boars arrived from the U.S.A. in November and were sent to the stations in all districts, to be used for breeding grade boars for distribution to the villages where pigs are kept.

Preliminary breeding work in poultry has been started at the Agricultural Station at Corozal where a good foundation stock is being established by using select local hens with locally obtained Rhode Island Red and Plymouth Rock roosters. Selected birds from this foundation stock will ultimately be used in matings with imported birds of the same breed and of good strain.

The herd of dairy cows on each of the stations at Corozal, Cayo and Stann Creek, have been increased by the purchase of selected local cows, for breeding to the new Holstein-Zebu bulls. It is intended to distribute among small cattle rearers the bull calves resulting from such crosses.

Silage investigations were carried out at the stations at Corozal and Stann Creek. A tower silo of local bush material was built at Stann Creek; pit silos have worked fairly effectively on the Corozal station, and this type was again tried this year, in addition to an above-ground type made of local material.

Nursery Work. All nursery work is now being carried out on the station at Stann Creek. In view of the large orders placed with the Department for supplying budded citrus and mango plants, the nursery on this station was extended during the year.

On the other Agricultural Stations this line of work is gradually being eliminated.

RICE.

Work on rice carried out on the station in Toledo was reduced to the maintenance of pure lines, grassing down of the poorer fields, and planting up fields of moderate fertility with the leading varieties to help in the food shortage. Labour shortage at the time of harvesting reduced yields considerably.

A programme of manuring to include rice trash from the Rice Mill at Punta Gorda was put under way.

An attempt at growing rice in a small empouldered plot in the mangrove swamp area near Belize was a failure. Although seed used was of an imported salt resistant variety, failure was probably due to too high concentrations of salt in the water after the very high tides which occurred during the growing season.

CACAO.

The cacao plot in the Stann Creek Valley was maintained during the year. Further supplying had to be done. But most of the work was directed at destroying wee-wee ants, and the controlling of ground moles attacking the temporary shade (plantain) trees.

Seedlings of the indigenous "Bribri" (Inga spp.) tree were collected and these planted out as permanent shade in a section of the plot.

A search for the Criollo type of cacao, thought to be in existence in the Colony, is being conducted.

COTTON.

The 1945-46 trial plots of Sea Island cotton gave poor results. At Corozal, 971 lb. of ginned cotton was obtained from one acre, while the plot on the Cayo Station gave a yield of 845 lb. per acre.

In October this year, one acre at the Agricultural Station at Corozal and one quarter of an acre at Cayo were again planted. By the end of the year both crops of cotton were doing well.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

A series of field days were conducted at the Agricultural Station at Corozal, a grant under Colonial Development and Welfare providing for the accommodation on the Station of planters from the out-districts.

On fixed dates transport facilities were provided by the Department, and peasant farmers from different localities brought to the Station. Here demonstrations on a farily wide range of practices in mixed farming were given, followed by group discussions on points arising from the demonstrations.

These field days added effectively to the personal contact which the Department is endeavouring to keep with the scattered peasantry. Farmers looked forward to these chances to get together and there is no doubt that the field day is becoming more and more popular.

School gardens continued to be visited by Farm Demonstrators during their routine tours, and help and advice were given.

G. A. SOUTHWELL,

Acting Director of Agriculture.

TABLE I.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS—EXPORTS 1946.

PRODUCE	DESTINATION	QUANTITY	VALUE
Coconuts (No.)	U.S.A.	2,632,239	$199,848
Copra (Lb.)	Nil	Nil	Nil
Bananas (Bnchs.)	U.S.A.	84,798	48,984
Plantains (Bnchs.)	U.S.A.	5,146	1,936
	Mexico	1,070	293
	Total	6,216	2,229
Grapefruit (Fresh) (Cwt.)	Mexico	765	826
Grapefruit (Pulp) (Cwt.)	Nil	Nil	Nil
Grapefruit (Juice) (Lb.)	Canada	4,083,087	339,101
	Mexico	587	478
	U.S.A.	2,025	225
	Jamaica	12	8
	Total (Cwt.)	36,480	339,812
Grapefruit (Canned) (Cwt.)	Nil	Nil	Nil
Oranges (Fresh) (Cwt.)	Mexico	3,823	3,923
Tangerines (Fresh) (Cwt.)	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lemons (Fresh) (Cwt.)	Mexico	9	2
Breadfruit (Lb.)	Nil	Nil	Nil
Mangoes (Lb.)	Mexico	28	5
	Honduras	16	1
	Total	44	6
Pineapples (Lb.)	Mexico	654	12
Pears (Avocado) (Cwt.)	Nil	Nil	Nil
Mamie Apples (Cwt.)	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cabbages (Lb.)	Mexico	450	32
Fruits—Others (Lb.)	Mexico	21,366	478
Poultry (No.)	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sheep (No.)	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cocoa (Raw) (Lb.)	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sugar (Lb.)	Mexico	100	8
Copra Pressings (Lb.)	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Total Agricultural Produce		$596,160

TABLE II.

IMPORTS OF FOODSTUFFS—1946.

COMMODITY	FROM	QUANTITY	VALUE
Cattle (No.)	Honduras	1,263	$75,983
Butter (Cwt.)	Australia	871	43,883
	Canada	757½	46,398
	Honduras	¾	33
	Total (Cwt.)	1,629¼	90,314
Butter Substitutes (Cwt.)	Jamaica	20½	567
	U.S.A.	1,680½	41,637
	Total	1,701	42,204
Cheese (Cwt.)	Australia	4	178
	Guatemala	85	6,299
	Canada	498½	20,856
	Holland	28½	1,818
	Honduras	2	86
	U.S.A.	245	10,136
	Total	863	39,373
Rice (Cwt.)	Honduras	6,816	74,895
	U.S.A.	23,771	217,869
	Total	30,587	292,764
Flour (Wheaten) (Cwt.)	Canada	16,263	178,413
	U.S.A.	23,461	228,260
	Total	39,724	406,673
Beans and Peas (Lb.)	Canada	175	2,132
	Chile	7,813	91,141
	Honduras	1,226¾	8,088
	U.S.A.	809	9,910
	Total (Cwt.)	89	111,271
Farinaceous Preparations (Cwt.)	U.S.A.	182¾	$2,473
	Canada	29	486
	Total	211¾	2,959
Lard & Lard Substitutes (Cwt.)	Canada	4,765½	117,570
	Jamaica	279	9,384
	Honduras	34½	1,349
	U.S.A.	701	14,813
	Total	5,771	143,129
Milk, Condensed & Unsweetened (Cwt.)	Canada	10,434½	158,373
	U.S.A.	10,396½	191,201
	Total	20,831	349,574
Milk, Powdered (Cwt.)	Canada	254	14,447
	U.S.A.	84	9,094
	Total	338	23,541
Beef in Barrels (Cwt.)	Canada	1,018	26,305
	U.S.A.	4	94
	Total	1,022	26,399
Pork (Various) in Barrels	Canada	4,003	88,025
	U.S.A.	339	6,949
	Total	4,342	94,974

Onions (Cwt.)	Canada	1,463	10,158
	Honduras	85	860
	U.S.A.	2,022	14,965
	Total	3,570	25,983
Irish Potatoes (Cwt.)	Canada	1,459	8,111
	Honduras	50	346
	U.S.A.	4,428	24,211
	Total	5,937	32,668
Garlic (Cwt.)	Guatemala	29	422
	Mexico	49½	755
	U.S.A.	1	38
	Total	79½	1,215
Eggs (Doz.)	Guatemala	276	137
	Honduras	3,805	1,863
	U.S.A.	900	563
	Total	4,981	2,563
Pigs (No.)	U.S.A. (For Breeding)	10	500
Maize (Cwt.)	U.S.A.	65	506
Poultry (No.)	Honduras	1,181	1,087
	U.S.A.	950	266
	Total	2,131	1,353
Other Fresh Vegetables (Cwt.)	Guatemala	123	1,158
	U.S.A.	558	4,245
	Total	681	5,403
Sugar (Refined) (Cwt.)	Canada	44½	390
	Jamaica	16,291	76,581
	Cuba	865	7,437
	U.S.A.	4,000	27,778
	Total	21,200½	112,186
Rum (Gals.)	Jamaica	28	161
	Cuba	395	1,262
	France	10	48
	Mexico	77	560
	U.S.A.	10	48
	Total	520	2,079
	TOTAL		$1,883,514